

Behaviour in dairy calves with and without their dams at pasture

27.01.2022 – Juni Rosann E. Johanssen

My PhD (aug 2020-aug 2023)

- Norwegian Centre for Organic Agriculture (Norsøk), Tingvoll, Norway
- PhD-candidate at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Ås, Norway

- Three cow-calf projects

SUCCEED (2020-2023), aim:

- *Establish science based and practically feasible methods to allow increased contact between cow and calf in dairy production*

Aim with my PhD:

- *Acquire new knowledge about dairy farming systems with cow-calf contact, with emphasis on cow-calf contact at pasture*



Research question



- **Experiment:** *What effects does having cow and calf together at pasture have on the behaviour and health of cow and calf, calf weight gain, cow milk production and composition of milk?*

Preliminary titles for scientific articles from the experiment

Johanssen, J. R. E. et al. 2022. *Behaviour in dairy calves with and without their dams at pasture*

Johanssen, J. R. E. et al. 2023. *Effects of dairy cow-calf contact at pasture on calf weight gain, cow milk yield and composition of milk*

Co-author Johanssen, J. R. E. 2023. *Identification of dairy calf suckling behaviour by using automatic surveillance technology on pasture*



About the experiment



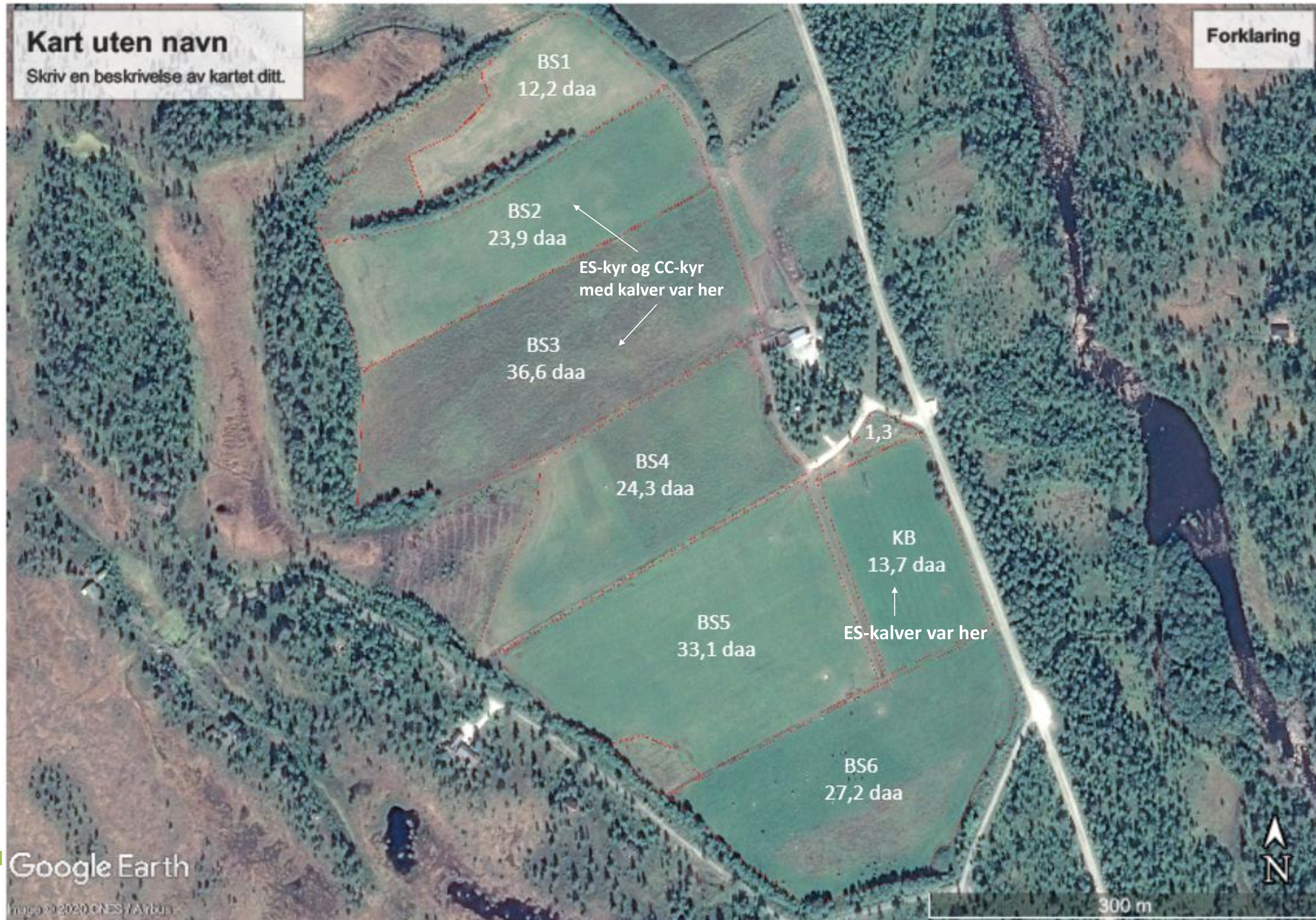
- 20 cow-calf pairs, 4 groups
- **Early separation (ES):**
 - Separated within 1-3 hours after calving
 - Natural milk 4 times/day till week 6: (offered 12-14 l/calf/day)
 - Week 7: Milk 2 meals/day, 8 l/calf/day
 - Week 8: Milk 2 meals/day, 4 l/calf/day
 - Week 9: Weaned from milk
- **Cow-calf contact (CC):**
 - Together fulltime for 6 weeks (free suckling)
 - Week 7 and 8: Physical contact through fence line (without suckling), except:
 - Week 7: 2 hours together after milking 2 x day
 - Week 8: 1 hour together after milking 2 x day
 - Week 9: Separated and weaned, cows moved to another pasture (could still hear each other, maybe see each other)

Animals in the experiment

- Calvings 7.May-14.June, birth weight 30-56 kg
- Divided into groups by calving date
- Age variation for calves: 6-8 days within each group
- Norwegian red cattle, except 3 pairs with Holstein crosses in separate groups
- ES-cows: 1 primiparous- and 9 multiparous cows
- CC-cows: 4 primiparous- and 6 multiparous cows
- ES-calves: 6 bulls, 4 heifers
- CC-calves: 2 bulls, 8 heifers
- Out on pasture when youngest calf in group was 3-4 days



Summer farm in Nerskogen, ca 720 moh



Calf behaviour

- Individual direct observations and registrations on pasture
- Collars with colours, same colour for calf and dam in each pair
- First day on pasture
 - Two observers
 - One period of 4 hours
- Days in week 3, 6 and 9
 - One day each week per group
 - One observer
 - 2 periods of 4 hours (06-10 & 16-20)
 - 8 hours per day
- Instantaneous sampling
- One-zero sampling



Instantaneous sampling

- Sample point every 2. minute

Behaviours:

- In calf hutch
- Grazing
- Lying
- Standing/Moving
- Sometimes for CC-calves: Eating silage
- + in week 9: Eating hay



One-zero sampling

- 30 seconds sample intervalls for 1,5 minute, 30 seconds break (inst.s. in break)
- Registered if behaviour happened or not in each sample

Behaviours:

- Allogrooming calf-calf
- Allogrooming calf-cow/cow-calf (CC-calves) (ex.week 9)
- Suckling (CC-calves) (ex.week 9)
- Drinking milk (ES-calves) (ex.week 9)
- Play

In addition in week 9:

- Number of incidents in each sample int. for:
- Vocalisations high pitched
- Vocalisations low pitched



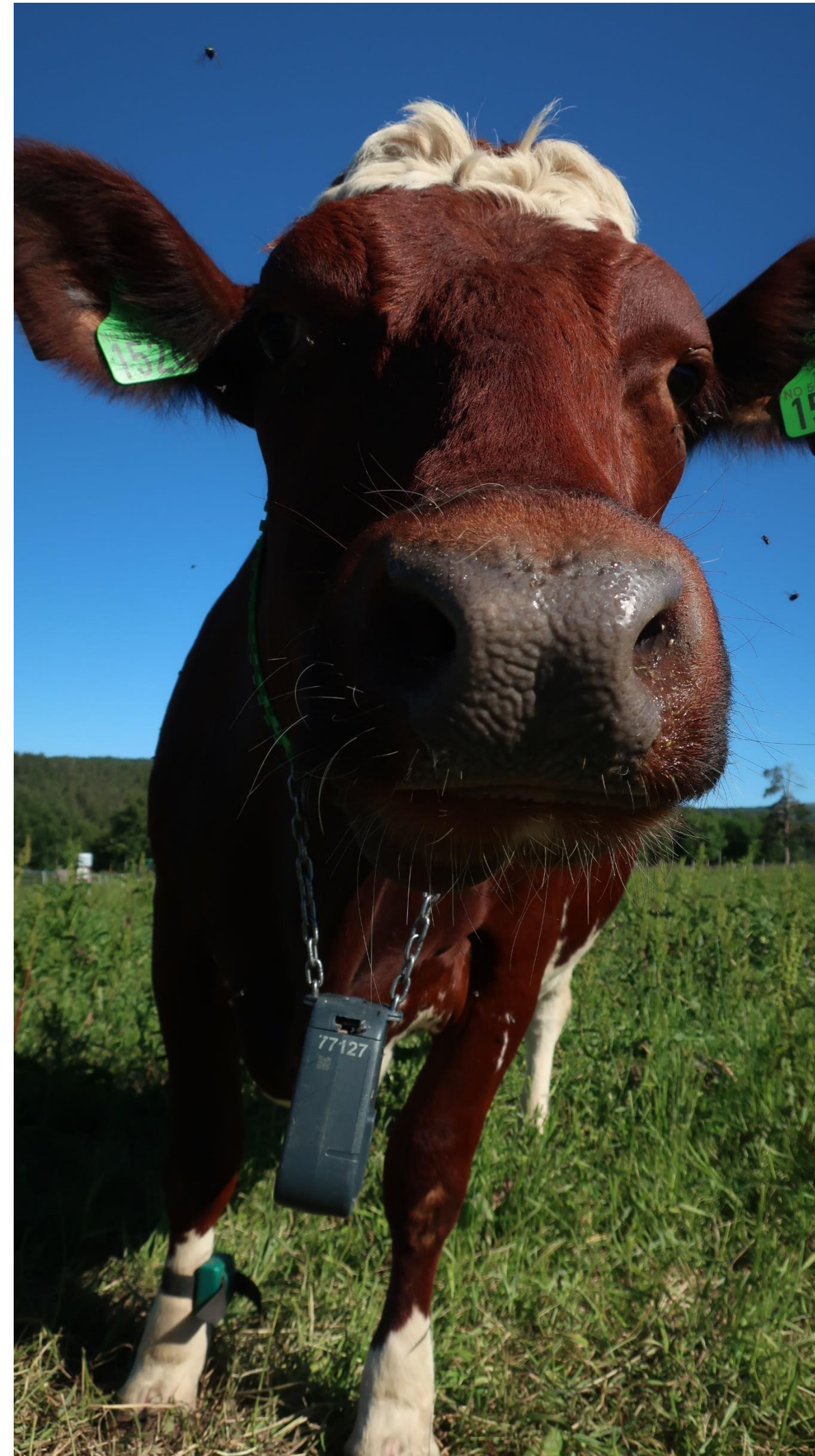
Feeding test calves week 8

- Three days for each group in week 8
- Group test, 30 min per day
- Familiar area 6*6 m outside the calf hutch with electric sheep-fence
- Four 90 l buckets, 2 cameras
- Buckets: Empty, 1,5 kg hay (novel feed), 5 kg carrots (novel feed), 5 kg concentrates (familiar feed)
- Weighing of feed before and after each test
- Continuous registrations:
 - Latency to approach buckets
 - Latency to eat feed
 - Time spent eating feed or manipulating empty bucket
- We don't have the results yet...



Nofence-collars

- 20 cattle collars - cows
- 20 sheep/goat collars – calves
- Did NOT use fence function
- GPS-positions cows and calves
- Accelerometer data activity cows and calves
- Accelerometer data suckling CC-calves
(Compare with behaviour registrations)

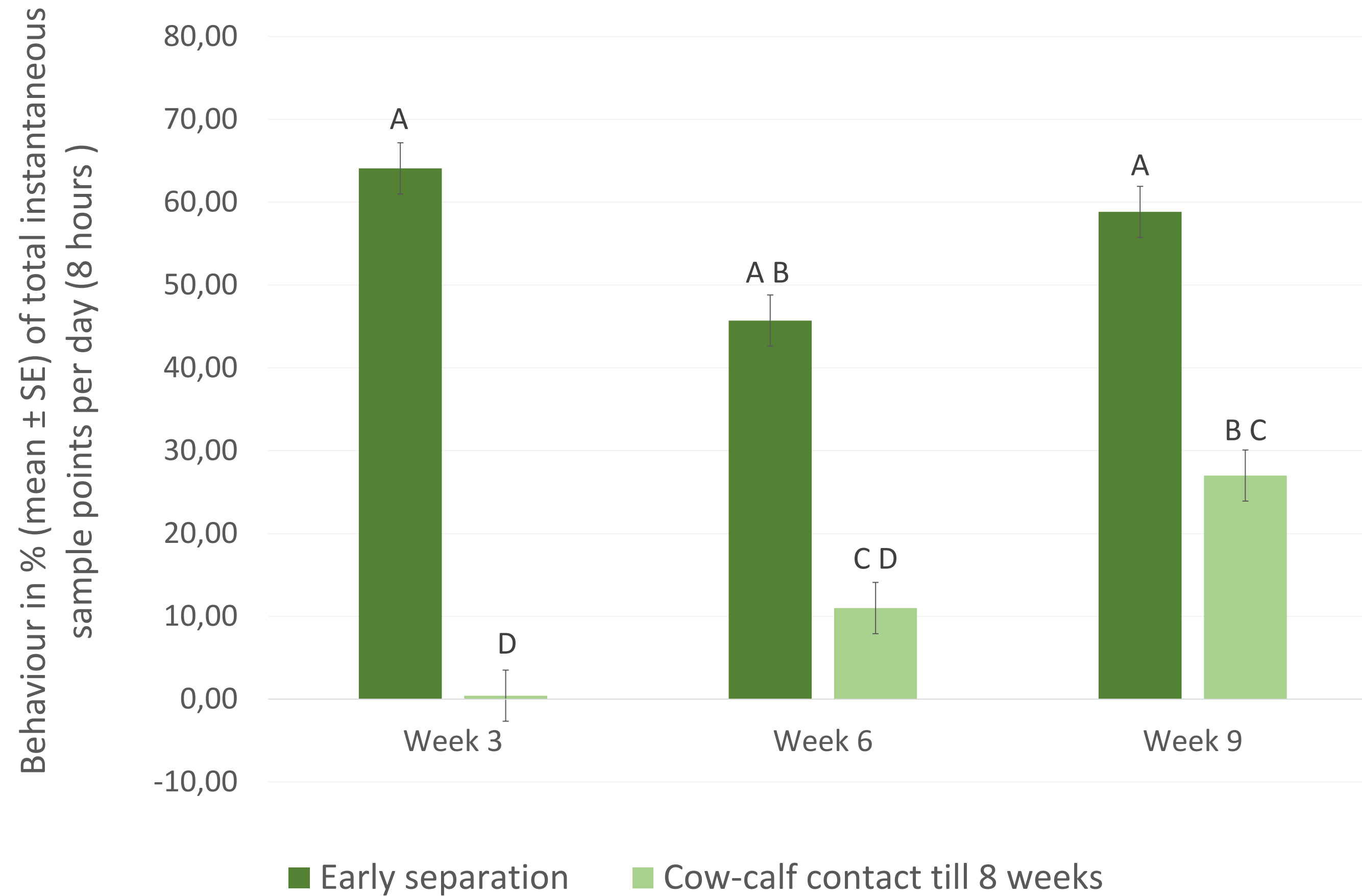


Preliminary statistical analysis of calf behaviour week 3, 6 & 9

- Mixed Effects Model on Minitab
- Model:
 $y = \text{intercept} + \text{treatment} + \text{Group}(\text{treatment}) + \text{Calf}(\text{treatment}; \text{Group}) + \text{week} + \text{treatment} * \text{week} + \text{error}$
- Fixed factors: Treatment, Week
- Random factors: Group, Calf ID
- Responses: The behaviours:
 - Use of calf hutch, Grazing, Lying, Standing/moving, Allogrooming calf-calf, Play
- Will do more analysis later....



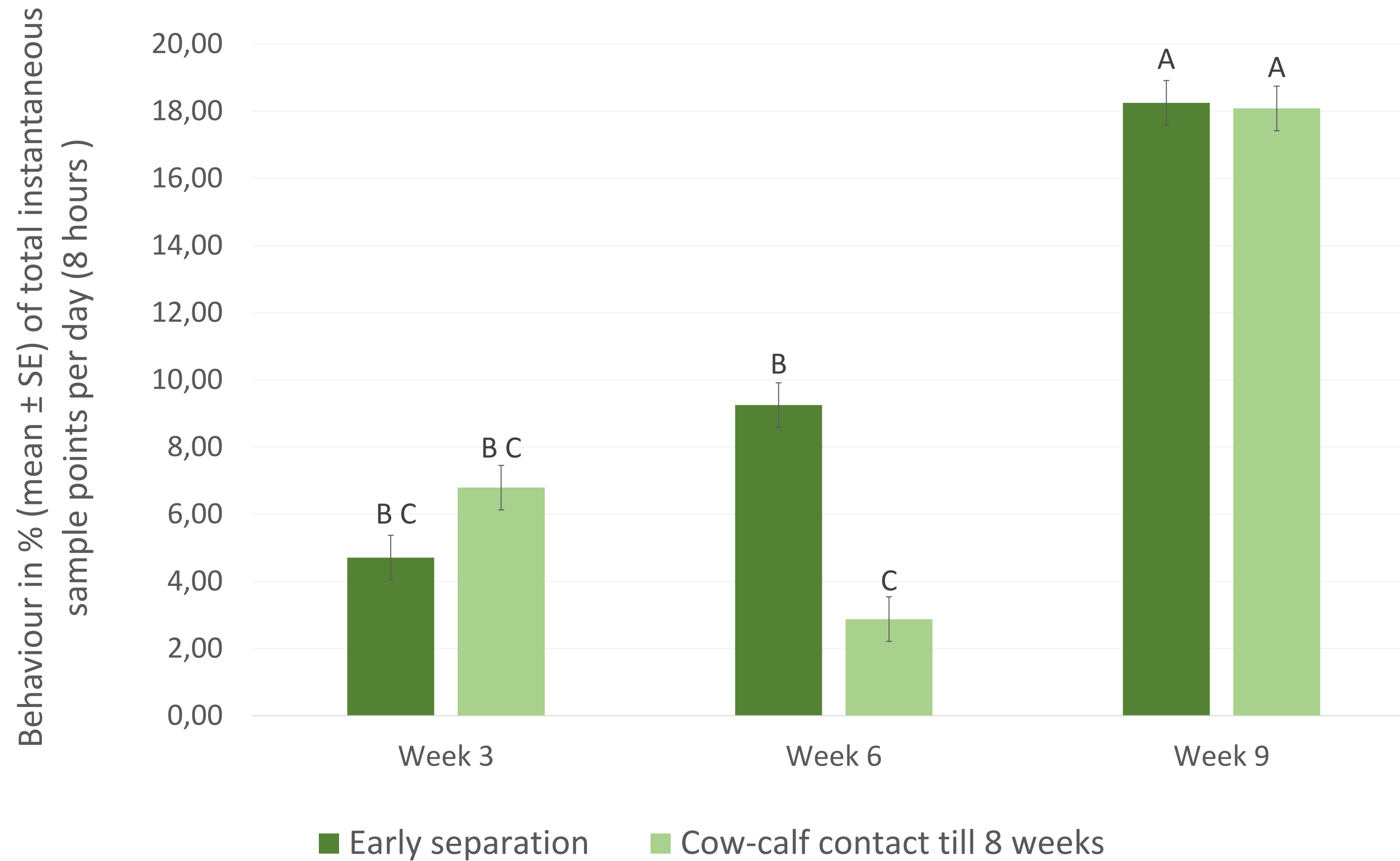
Calves use of calf hutch, week 3, 6 & 9



- Means with common letters are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$) according to Tukey's test



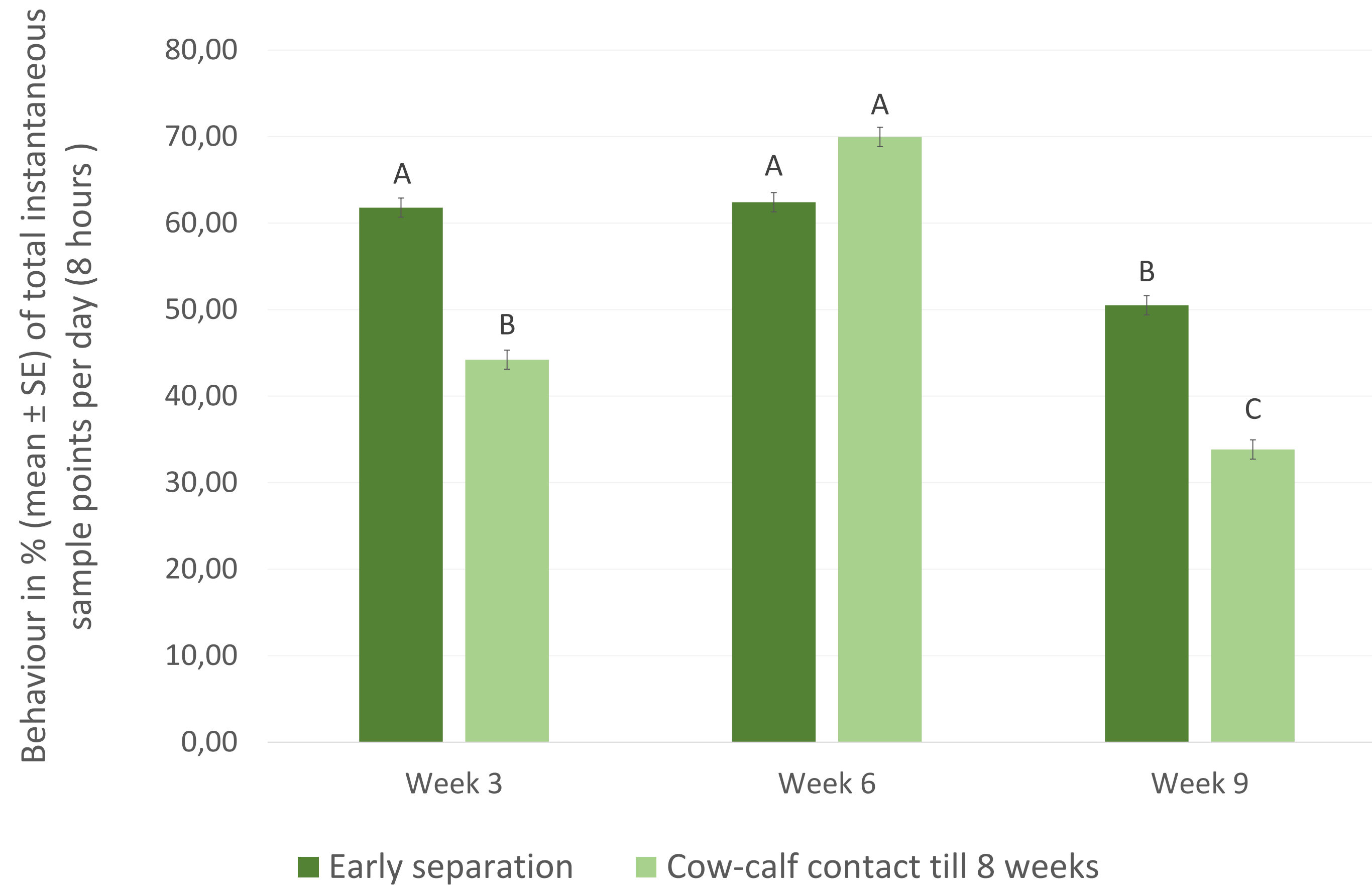
Calves grazing, week 3, 6 & 9



- Means with common letters are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$) according to Tukey's test

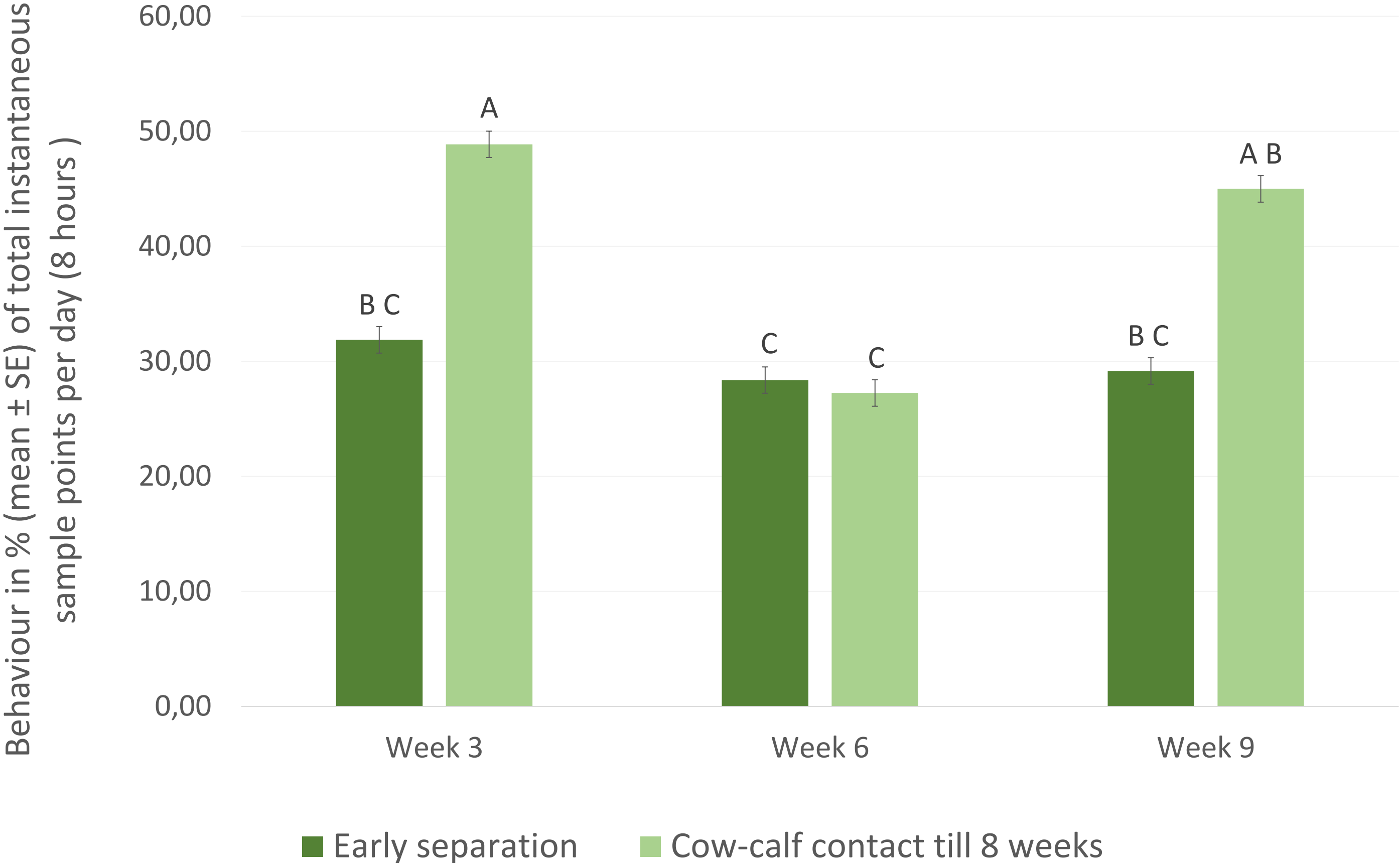


Calves lying, week 3, 6 & 9



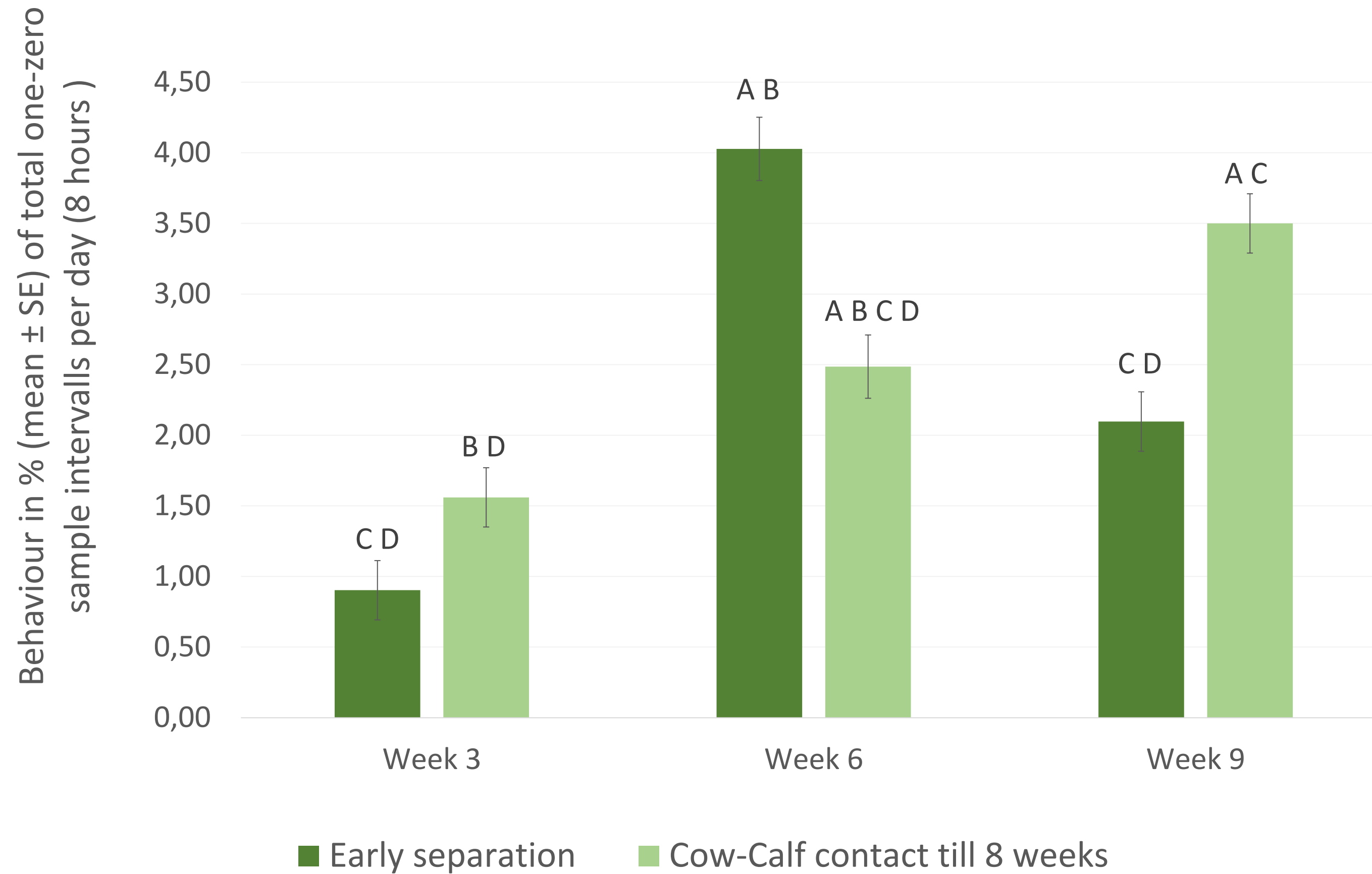
- Means with common letters are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$) according to Tukey's test

Calves standing/moving, week 3, 6 & 9



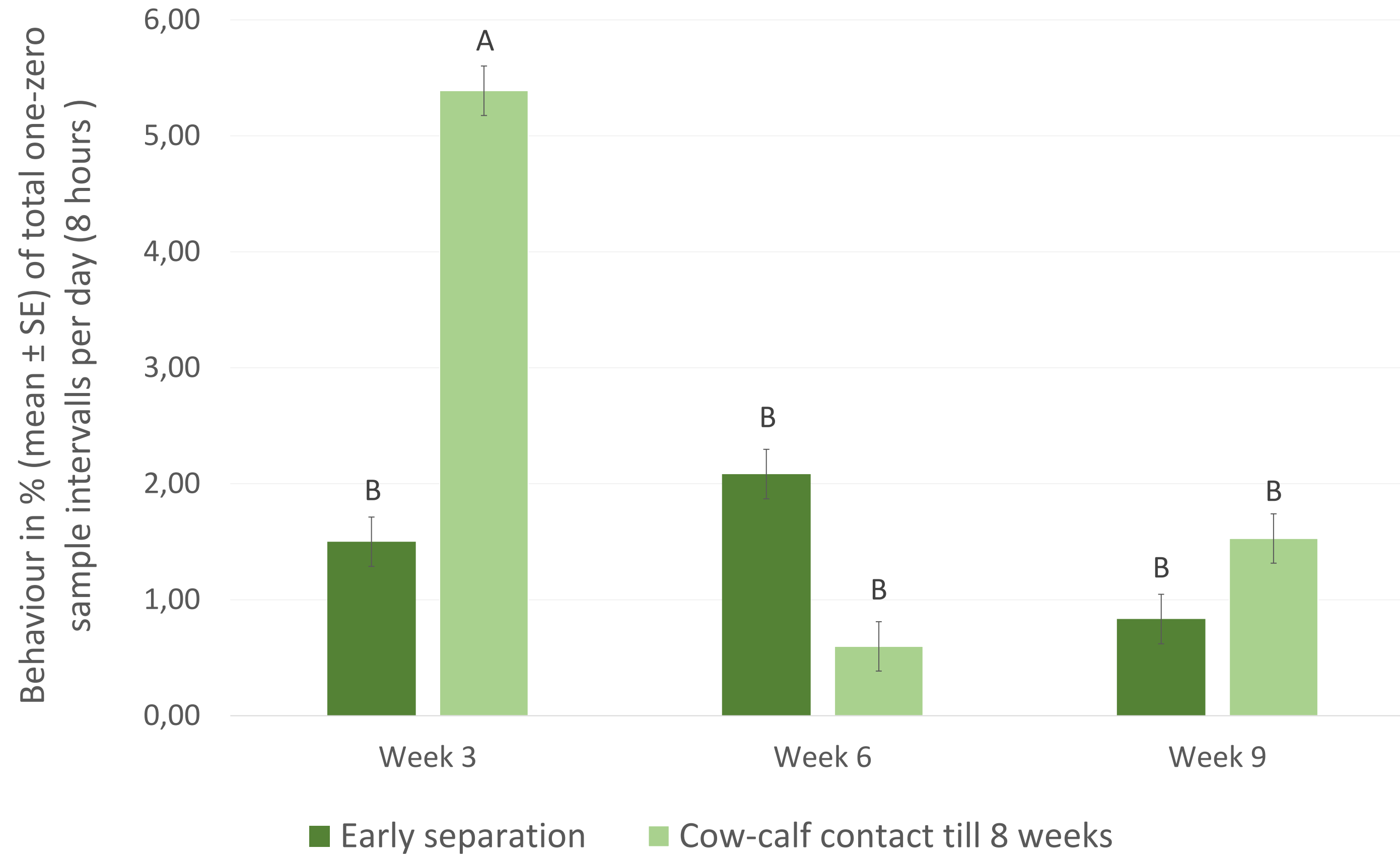
- Means with common letters are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$) according to Tukey's test

Allogrooming calf-calf, week 3, 6 & 9



- Means with common letters are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$) according to Tukey's test

Calves play behaviour, week 3, 6 & 9



- Means with common letters are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$) according to Tukey's test

Project financing

The Norwegian Research Council, Research funding for the agriculture- and food industry (FFS-JA)

- SUCCEED

Regional Research fund Mid-Norway

- Kalvelykke (Calf Happiness)

The Norwegian Animal Protection Alliance's Research Fund

- Dairy cow and calf together at pasture



Dyrevernalliansen

To be continued....

